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American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report for 1897-98 of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and that of the Director, Professor Rufus B. Richardson.

Since the School exists chiefly for the sake of its students, and since their number and proficiency are in a way a test of its usefulness and of the advance of the science of classical archaeology in our country, we may congratulate ourselves that the number of its students during the past year was as large as it had ever been (indeed larger than ever before, except in 1895-96), and that the standard of maturity and attainment was higher. Four of the eleven students of the School had previously received the degree of Ph.D.; another had attended lectures on classical archaeology, in German universities, for six semesters; one other had been at the School for three years, and three others had been in residence there for one year; one other had gained a fellowship of the School by showing her fitness in a difficult examination; and the eleventh had been a graduate student at Yale University for a year, and had received its Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship. When we compare the equipment of this body of scholars with that of the students of the early years of the School, we may congratulate ourselves on the advance which has

been made. Clearly American students have better opportunities than ten years ago to prepare themselves at home for archaeological work in Greece. Manifestly, too, the guidance needed by them, and the opportunities open to them in Athens, are different from those of fifteen, or even ten, years ago. For the change which has taken place we can give the praise largely (if not mainly) to our School. American students now exceed in number those of any other nationality in Greece, and their work—for which but a few years ago we were apologetic, because of the elementary character of much of it—is in every way honorable.

Doubtless our School owes its success in great part to the favorable disposition toward it of our universities and colleges; and this, in turn, is due principally to the close connection which has been happily maintained, from the foundation of the School, between it and institutions of higher learning (especially the “supporting colleges”) at home.

Professor Henry Drisler, LL.D., of Columbia University, after a long and honorable term of service to classical philology and to his university, died on November 30, 1897. He had been a member of our Managing Committee since 1882. His successor in the Jay Professorship of Columbia University, Professor Edward Delavan Perry, Ph.D., has been chosen to his place as a member of the Committee.

Smith College has joined in the support of the School at Athens, and Professor Henry M. Tyler, M.A., has been elected, as its representative, a member of the Managing Committee.

Miss Ellen F. Mason, of Boston, who has well proved her interest in the School and in classical studies generally, has been invited to be a member of the Committee.

Professor Alfred Emerson has been reëlected Professor of Archaeology of the School at Athens, for the year 1898–99. The term of service at Athens of Professor Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, has been postponed, at his desire, until 1899–1900.

Miss Professor Chapin, of Wellesley College, has consented to serve as Lecturer on Greek Literature for the year 1898–99.

The Committee takes great pleasure in reporting the establishment, for three years, of a fellowship in the School by Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, Miss Sarah Hoppin, and Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, with an income of \$1000 a year. The incumbent is to be appointed in accordance with the conditions which are stated in the following circular on the fellowships of the School, which has been issued by the Committee on Fellowships :

Hereafter the examinations for fellowships will be held two months earlier than in previous years, in order that candidates may be subjected to no inconvenient delay in the arrangement of their work for the following year.

The Managing Committee of the School at Athens will award, in the spring of each year, two fellowships in Classical Archaeology. The awards will be made chiefly on the basis of a competitive written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration. The examination is open to Bachelors of Arts of any College or University in the United States and to other American students of similar attainments. These fellowships yield \$600 each, and will be held for the following School year. Like the other privileges of the School, these fellowships are open to women as well as to men.

The examination will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of the third week in March, at the American School at Athens, at the American School in Rome, and in America at any of the universities and colleges which are represented on the Managing Committee of either School. The Committee will consider applications for examinations at other places also. The award of the fellowships will be made as soon after the examination as practicable, and notice thereof will be sent to all candidates immediately. This notice will in all probability be mailed not later than May 1. The income of these fellowships will be paid in three instalments of \$200 each, on August 15, January 15, and June 1.

A third fellowship, with an annual income of \$1000, to be called the "Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship," has been established by Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, Miss Sarah Hoppin, and Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, available for the three years 1898-99, 1899-1900, and 1900-01. This fellowship will be awarded, at the discretion of the Committee, to any woman who, in the opinion of the Committee, shall seem from her previous record to be worthy of receiving it, without the requirement of an examination. Candidates should present to the Committee evidence of work performed. In general, preference will be given to a candidate who has already spent a year as a student in the School at Athens, and in particular to a candidate who has held one of the fellowships of the School, but no one can hold this fellowship for more than one year.

Fellows of the School are advised to spend the summer preceding their year at Athens in study in the museums of Northern Europe. They will be

enrolled as regular members of the School, and will pursue their studies under the supervision of the Director of the School for the full School year, from October 1, to August 1, in Greek lands. With the consent of the Director, however, they may reside for any two months of this time at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, under the guidance of the Director of that School; and with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee they may pursue special studies elsewhere than in Greek lands during the months of June and July, provided such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Athens. Twice in the year, namely on February 1 and June 1, each Fellow will make report to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships concerning the use which he has made of his time. After the completion of the year, each Fellow will furthermore present to the Managing Committee a thesis embodying some important part of his year's work.

Fellows are subject to no fee for tuition. The men who are holders of fellowships will be allowed to occupy furnished rooms in the School on payment each of \$20 per annum.

Each candidate for one of the two first-mentioned fellowships must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler, Ithaca, N.Y., not later than February 1. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank for him to fill out at his convenience, and hand in at the time of the examination. In this blank he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of the blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

Candidates for the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship must file their applications, accompanied by credentials and evidences of attainment, with the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships on or before March 1.

The examination in 1900 will cover the subjects named below, and will be based on the books specially named. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the *Journal of the Institute*. Each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archaeology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings. The time at which examinations will be held in 1899 is named in each case. Details of the subjects of examination, particularly in Greek Architecture and Greek Sculpture, are subject to change from year to year.

Greek Archaeology. An outline of Mycenaean art, and the study of Greek terra-cottas, numismatics, glyptics, small bronzes, and jewels. *One and one-half hours. (Thursday, March 16, at 2 P.M.)*

Tsountas and Manatt, *The Mycenaean Age*; Collignon, *Manuel d'Archéo-*

logie grecque, translated by J. H. Wright, *Manual of Greek Archaeology*; Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: The appropriate articles in Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, named under "II Kunstgeschichte," in the "Systematisches Verzeichniss" at the close of the work.

Greek Architecture, with special study of the structure of the Propylaea. *One and one-half hours.* (Thursday, March 16, 3:30 P.M.)

A. Choisy, *Histoire de l'Architecture*, II (1898); Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II, 1; H. v. Rohden, article *Propyläen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; W. Dörpfeld, *Mith. Ath. Inst.* X (1885), 38 ff., 131 ff.; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, pp. 344-371; F. C. Penrose, *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, 2d edition.

REFERENCE: Reber, *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*; Bohn, *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*; A. Bötticher, *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 175 ff.; C. Robert, *Der Ausgang zur Akropolis*; Lübke, *Geschichte der Architektur*.

Greek Sculpture, with special study of the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon. *One and one-half hours.* (Friday, March 17, 9 A.M.)

Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*; Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*; Robinson, *Catalogue of Casts* (edition of 1896); Collignon, *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*; Overbeck, *Die antiken Schriftquellen*, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640; Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*.

REFERENCE: Overbeck, *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*; Waldstein, *Essays on the Art of Phidias*; Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*; Furtwängler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*; Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke*. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, A. H. Smith, *Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum*, I, with the series of Photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

Greek Vases. *One and one-half hours.* (Friday, March 17, 10:30 A.M.)

Von Rohden, *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; Robinson's Introduction to the *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases* in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

REFERENCE: Rayet et Collignon, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*.

Greek Epigraphy. *Two hours.* (Friday, March 17, 2 P.M.)

Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*; Roehl, *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*; Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*; Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik*, in von Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, I; Larfeld, *Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik*, Vol. II, *Attische Inschriften*.

SUPPLEMENTARY: Newton, *On Greek Inscriptions*, in his *Essays on Art and Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: Kirchhoff, *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*; Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*; Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*; Michel, *Recueil d'Inscriptions grecques*; Dareste, Haussoullier, et Reinach, *Recueil des Inscriptions juridiques grecques*; and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

Modern Greek. *One hour. (Saturday, March 18, 9 A.M.)*

Gardner, *A Modern Greek Grammar*; Carl Wied, *Praktisches Lehrbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*; Jannaris, *Wie spricht man in Athen?* Mitso-takis, *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgangssprache*; Thumb, *Handbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*. For the literary language: Stedman, *Modern Greek Mastery*; Constantinides, *Neo-Hellenica*.

For Lexicons, see the list in the Appendix of the *Journal of the Institute*.

The examination will test both the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, and his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day speech of the people.

Pausanias. Interpretation of Pausanias in his treatment of Athenian Monuments and Topography. *Two hours. (Saturday, March 18, 10 A.M.)*

Pausanias, Book I, in the edition of Hitzig and Blümner; Translation and Commentary by J. G. Frazer; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*; Lolling, *Topographie von Athen*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, III; Milchhöfer, *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; and Milchhöfer, *Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen*, in Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, pp. lxx-xciii, E-G.

REFERENCE: Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*; Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*; and Jahn-Michaelis, *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*.

The papers set in the fellowship examinations which were held in May, 1898, are reprinted in the Appendix to this Report, pp. 101-108.

The Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship has been awarded to Miss May Louise Nichols, A.B., Smith College, 1888, who had held one of the fellowships of the School in 1897-98.

The other fellowships of the School have been awarded to Miss Harriet Ann Boyd, A.B., Smith College, 1892, who was a member of the School in the year 1896-97, and had intended to enter the fellowship examination of 1897, but went as a volunteer nurse to serve in the Greek army in Thessaly; and to Arthur Fairbanks, A.B., Dartmouth College, 1886, Ph.D., University of Freiburg, 1891, recently Instructor in Greek in Yale University.

Of the ordinary work of the School in Greece, the report of the Director gives full information.

For excavations, at the opening of the year 1897-98, the Director had in his hands a trifle more than \$2000. During the year he received the money collected for the purpose by the Archaeological Institute in 1897, \$1060; further from the Hon. John Hay \$500, and from Walter W. Law, Esq., \$250, — making in all about \$3800. From the first the Committee understood that the task of removing the soil from the site of ancient Corinth was great, and the first days of excavation in 1896 showed that the difficulty of the achievement had not been exaggerated, when it was found that more than twenty feet of accumulated earth lay over the ancient streets. That in two campaigns of excavation, the ancient theatre and the fountain Pirene, with an extensive system of water-works, should have been discovered, and the well-known ancient temple at Corinth identified as the temple of Apollo, may be considered highly satisfactory. On such an extensive field, with such a depth of earth to remove, an explorer with less learning and judgment than the Director might easily have spent a larger sum of money with less important results. Competent judges congratulate the School on the success of these excavations. The continuance of this work for at least another campaign is necessary. Pirene and the neighboring buildings should be laid entirely bare; the ancient agora, which is known to be near at hand, should be found; the precinct of the ancient temple, of which our Director has found two of the monolithic columns, lying where they fell, should be thoroughly explored. The Committee would sincerely regret any delay in accomplishing this work. Since the sites of the theatre and of Pirene have been ascertained, and are found to be in close relation to the ruins of the temple, which has been thought one of the most ancient in Greece, the probability of discovering other objects and ruins of interest is greatly increased. Further, the School now has at Corinth the track and cars which were used by the French in their excavations at Delphi; these have been rented to our

School on reasonable terms. They expedite the work of removing the soil, although as yet the cars have not been run quite to the chief point of excavation, which lies deep below the surface.

In connection with the foregoing, the following extract from the report of Professor Emerson to the Committee will be of interest. During the Easter vacation he visited the site of the discovery of the Apollo of Tenea, and wrote as follows :

“Renewed excavations on and near the spot were found to be a matter of no difficulty whatever, and of some promise. The same is true of the sites of the Isthmian Sanctuary and of Lechaëum. A search for buried antique remains on Acrocorinth will be even more feasible ; the ground is already state property and no expropriation or other form of purchase is necessary. It will be remembered that a practical monopoly of excavation has been conceded to the American School for the whole eparchy of Corinthia, on the sole condition that its exploration of this section of Greece, of which the political, commercial, and military importance and the place in the development of Greek art were so significant, both in prehistoric and in historic periods, shall be effectual and continuous.”

Professor Emerson, as Professor of Archaeology, gave a series of weekly lectures on the temples of Athena on the Acropolis and the sculptural decoration of the Parthenon. He abandoned his plan of offering another course of exercises in epigraphy, observing that the majority of the students of the School already had as many exercises as they could attend with profit, in the lectures by Professor Richardson, Dr. Wolters, and himself, on Athenian Sculptures, by Professor Dörpfeld on Athenian Topography, by Dr. Reichel and Dr. Wilhelm of the Austrian Institute on Mycenaean Antiquities and Greek Inscriptions, and by Dr. Hoppin on Greek Vases, taken in addition to their equally regular and at times almost as frequent attendance of the open meetings of the different foreign schools and of some native societies.

Dr. Cooley, at the suggestion of Professor Emerson, made “a very scrupulous and instructive examination of the traces of sculptural decoration in the two pediments of the so-called Theseum ; the results of this examination have been embodied in careful drawings, accompanied by an explanatory paper.”

Interest was stimulated by Professor Emerson further "in subjects which do not lie directly within the scope of classical studies, as commonly understood, — the relatively unfamiliar field of the mediaeval and modern history, language, and ecclesiastical art of Greece. Professor Carroll acquired a sufficient command of Modern Greek to enable him to become a valued contributor to an Athenian magazine which is devoted to the discussion of national questions. Mr. Brown successfully busied himself with the Albanian dialect spoken by the peasant population of Attica and of Corinthia (where the great majority of our workmen are Albanians, and speak that language), and also with the vernacular Greek as spoken by the classes which are least affected by new literary ideals."

On the occasion of a School excursion to Eleusis, Professor Emerson "gave an explanatory lecture on the recently cleaned and restored eleventh-century mosaics of the monastery of Daphni, and on another excursion made some independent notes, sketches, and measurements of the equally old, and originally even more splendidly adorned principal church of the monastery of Hosios Lukas, near Delphi, which has recently attracted the attention of able French and British Byzantinists." He suggests that "it would not be amiss for those of our American schools of art and universities where due attention is given to the history of architecture and painting in the Middle Ages, to unite in placing some such sum as \$250 each year, or \$500 every alternate year, at the disposal of a qualified member of the School for the conduct of a piece of reproductive exploration in this field, which hitherto has been entirely neglected by American and indeed by European scholars."

In November, 1897, Professor Emerson "conducted to Delphi and through a considerable part of Peloponnesus a party of five students of the School who desired to become acquainted with other sections of the country than Attica, and with the results of the important excavations made at Delphi, Olympia, Lycosura, Megalopolis, Messene, Sparta, and other places, by the German, French, British, and American Schools, and by the

Greek Archaeological Society." They were absent from Athens nearly four weeks.

In February a second considerable trip in the interior was undertaken in Boeotia, under the guidance of Professor Emerson. The party was absent for eleven days.

A day of travel by railroad, on horseback, and on foot was profitably spent by Professor Emerson and Mr. Brown in following the course of the Franco-Byzantine aqueduct which at one time conducted the water of Lake Stymphalus to Corinth; but they were not able to determine its virtual identity with an antique predecessor.

Professor Emerson closes his report to the Managing Committee as follows :

"A word in conclusion on a matter regarding which there has been and still is much misconception in America and Western Europe. Greece is still a wild country in the sense that the simplicity of its ancestral traditions and some of the shortcomings of Oriental civilization have not yet been obliterated by the rapid spread of Frankish customs and institutions. Women and delicately nurtured men may well recoil from the annoyances and hardships incident to travelling much in the interior, and indeed by the coastwise steamboats. But the waning custom of carrying arms is a merely ornamental survival, there being perhaps no country through which a ten-year old child might travel more safely from end to end on foot. Boys and girls of this age, and women of all ages, are often encountered tending goats and sheep on lonely hilltops, all over Peloponnesus. Thessaly has indeed been an exception to the general rule of perfect security this year. In no other part of the country has the shortlived episode of the Thessalian War left obvious traces. The pressure of 25,000 Thessalian refugees in Athens who are dependent in the main on public charity, is scarcely brought nearer to the foreign resident than it may be by the discovery that his favorite opera, or maybe an assembly ball, is given for a charitable purpose. Few ploughs were stopped by the short absence in the field of 62,000 Greek soldiers; and the services of customs and internal revenue report monthly receipts, and an annual total for 1897, so largely in excess of 1896 and previous years as to have more than made up the shortages occasioned by the foreign occupation of Thessaly, the largest and richest of all Greek provinces so far incorporated in the Kingdom. Nor has the defeat of the Greek arms brought any increase of taxes, or any other financial symptom more distressing than a fall of the antebellum premium on gold from 67 to 50 and less this year."

The difficult and intricate problems connected with the publication of the results of the important excavations conducted

on the site of the Argive Heraeum during the years 1892-95, have been carefully considered. In August of the present year, Professor Waldstein, who had conducted the excavations, held a conference with several of his collaborators in Cambridge, England, which was attended also by the Chairman of the Managing Committee, who was acquainted with the Committee's judgment of what was wise and practicable. The material for the publication which was presented at the Conference made manifest the value and interest of the work. The Committee hopes that this will be printed before the close of 1900.

The Committee deeply regrets that the efforts to complete the endowment fund in accordance with the plans detailed in the Sixteenth Report have met with little success. The Committee is unable to plan in detail for the future of the School, while the greater part of its income is in any degree uncertain.

No one of the "supporting colleges and universities" has yet funded its subscription by the payment of \$5555, in accordance with the resolution which was adopted by the Committee two years ago. Several attempts have been made, however, which are likely to prove successful. One of the Committee is seeking some one who will endow the School to the amount named in memory of a friend, and this suggestion may be useful to some others. The times have been unpropitious, and during the past autumn and winter we have felt bound to leave a fairly free field for our sister School, the School of Classical Studies in Rome, whose very existence seemed at stake.

We must not ignore, however, the fact (which may seem sufficiently obvious) that our School has but a very narrow margin of income over its necessary expenses, and that we have been practising from the first a rigid economy. Possibly a little less economy would have added to our dignity; but with a full appreciation of the self-denial which was practised by many a Greek department in a college at home for the sake of the School in Greece,—aware of the difficulties which many members of the Committee had met, in collecting the \$250 for

the annual contribution, and of the ease with which that money could have been employed for books, casts, photographs and other apparatus for use at home,—the Committee of the School has reduced its expenses to the very lowest limit which was compatible with true and wise economy.

Again, the attention of the friends of the School and all interested in archaeological studies, is called to the importance of securing at once the sum of \$2500 or \$3000 for the continuance of the excavations at Corinth in the spring of 1899. To omit our work there for even a single season would be to neglect an important opportunity.

In August of the present year, 1898, the Chairman of the Managing Committee had the privilege of spending nearly a fortnight in Athens, and he takes pleasure in reporting that he found abundant evidence, even at this season, of the prosperity and honorable work of the School. Besides the Director, two present and one former member of the School were at work in its library. Professor Fossum, of St. Olaf College, a student of the School in 1890–91, had gone to Greece this summer in order to verify some surmises of his own with regard to the theatres at Sicyon and Eretria, and made some interesting discoveries. Mr. De Cou was still busy in his patient and scholarly study of the bronzes from the Heraeum. Mr. Baur was investigating the myths which have to do with Greek divinities of healing. The principal objects of interest from the Argive Heraeum, except the bronzes, are now exhibited in the Central Museum at Athens. The Chairman found great satisfaction also in visiting, under the kindly and instructive guidance of the Director, the sites of the School's excavations at the Heraeum and at Corinth. He wishes that all friends of the School might have shared his experiences.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, *Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY,
October 1, 1898.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1897-98

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the School during the year 1897-98.

I left Greece at the close of the term of residence required of the Director, at the beginning of June, 1897, and spent the summer in Switzerland. This was my first absence from Greece since entering on my office in 1893. But for my anxiety for my family in the troubled condition of the country, I should probably have remained this summer also in Greece. The change of climate, however, after four continuous years of residence here was very welcome.

On my way to Switzerland I made a tour of Sicily with Mr. Chase and Dr. Hoppin, touching all the places where Greek remains are found, and studying with especial care Syracuse, Girgenti, and Selinunte. From Sicily we crossed to Naples, and spent a considerable time in the museum there and at Pompeii.

I returned to Greece through Italy with stops in Florence, Rome, and Naples. In Rome I visited the Roman School, and was kindly received by Professor Smith and Professor Norton, and was guided by them through the Forum. In Naples I met Dr. and Mrs. Carroll, and continued with them all the way to Athens, traversing with them archaeological ground at Pompeii, Paestum, Metapontum, and Tarentum, with two hours at Coreyra.

On the evening of my arrival in Athens, October 3, I put myself in communication with the new members of the School

who had already arrived, Messrs. Cooley and Dickerman, and Miss Nichols. On Tuesday, October 12, I took the members of the School to Nauplia by sea, spending five days on a tour which included the Argive Heraeum, Tiryns, Argos, Mycenae, and Epidaurus. I supplemented this tour with two lectures in the Museum at Athens on the objects found at Mycenae. These lectures were the beginning of my series of weekly lectures in the Museum.

Of these weekly exercises I need not speak in detail, since my practice has deviated little from that of former years. I did not cover so much ground as sometimes I have done, but confined myself mainly to archaic art, in which the Museums of Athens are so rich that one can study it to advantage only here. Each student was called upon to discuss some work of sculpture, after careful preparation, but the majority of the exercises consisted of lectures.

Since several members of the School were attending Dr. Wolters's lectures on sculpture, as well as those of Dr. Richards, Assistant Director of the British School, on the same subject, it seemed less imperative than usual that I should continue my exercises after March 1, when the preparations for excavations began to make demands upon my attention.

I have travelled comparatively little with the School this year, with the exception of traversing Attica with bicycling parties. Professor Emerson has kindly undertaken the supervision of the long tours, one through Peloponnesus and one through Boeotia and adjacent regions. But besides the tour in the Argolid, I took the whole School with others, amounting in all to twenty-three persons, to Eleusis for an exposition of the ruins there. Ten of us also made the ascent of Parnes. With a few members of the School I have visited Marathon and Sunium, climbed Kiona, the highest mountain in Greece, as well as Geraneia, which for its height is a most rewarding climb; and made a tour in Aetolia, visiting, besides other points of interest there, the newly excavated Thermon, the ancient and honorable capital of the Aetolian League.

We have held three public meetings during the year, at which the following subjects were presented :

- Jan. 14. Professor Emerson : Hermes with the Ram.
Mr. Brown : Newly Discovered Inscriptions from the Wall of the Acropolis.
- Feb. 4. The Director : A Trace of Egypt at Eleusis.
Mr. Chase : An Argive Type of Terra-cottas.
Dr. Carroll : On Illustrations drawn from Painting and Sculpture in Antique Literary Criticism.
- Mar. 25. Mr. Brown : A Newly Discovered Fragment of an Athenian Treasure List.
Mr. De Cou : An Argive Bronze Figurine.
Miss Nichols : On the Origin of Red Figured Technique.

Professor Emerson also read an account of his visit to Delphi and Boeotia before a smaller public on another occasion.

It is the individual progress and gains of each student that justify the existence of the School, and in no year since I have been connected with it has the library been more used by diligent workers on subjects on which they had a special interest. Mr. Brown's discovery of a number of inscriptions which had been hitherto overlooked in the wall of the Acropolis was nearly as venturesome as the work of Mr. Andrews two years ago, and that of Professor Ebersole a year ago, on the Parthenon. The three cases following one another in successive years have created a reputation for our men as seekers of hazardous enterprises. Mr. Brown's presentation of the results of his researches is also worthy of great praise, showing that acquaintance with the Athenian treasure lists, for example, which can come only from close and continuous study. Mr. Chase, the other Fellow of the School, spent the summer in Italy studying in the museums there the ancient terra-cotta figurines with special reference to his preparation for publication of the terra-cottas from the Heraeum, a work to which most of his time during the present year has been devoted. His paper presented at a public meeting gave some of the results of his researches. Mr. Baur has been working on the subject of Divinities of Healing. Dr. Cooley has collected

with care all the passages in ancient authors relating to the temple of Athena which stood on the Acropolis before the Persian Wars. Mr. Dickerman, taking as a starting-point a bronze figure discovered last year in our brief excavations at Corinth, has been investigating the subject of Pegasus or the Winged Horse. Mr. De Cou, who contrary to his expectations has remained in Athens through the year, his fourth year of residence at the School, has devoted his time to the bronzes from the Argive Heraeum, and presented some of the results at an open meeting. Mr. Lythgoe, who came back to the School after completing a year's work here four years ago, has devoted his time mainly to Egyptology, expecting to be next year a member in the field of the Egyptian Exploration Society, in association with Professor Flinders Petrie. Miss Nichols, also a Fellow of the School, has been studying Nike in Greek Art. Her paper for the open meeting of March 25, on The Origin of the Red Figured Technique, had merit. Dr. Baden gave some attention to Attic Grave Reliefs. Dr. Bates did not study any particular subject, as his intention was to get a general view of the art treasures of Greece and a vivid impression of the country, which he certainly must have carried away with him, for he travelled far and wide.

Longer terms of residence are becoming a striking feature of the School life. The Fellows with a single exception have remained each at least two years. Former members also return after an interval. Mr. De Cou and Mr. Lythgoe are examples of this. Thus we are collecting a body of maturer men, a real constituency, who are able to achieve results of value. Of course some men come to the School already trained in archaeological study; but it is difficult for the average college man even when he is drawn to Greece by strong interest in its literature, history, and art, to produce at once an essay fit for publication as a contribution to knowledge. He himself feels it to be like demanding "figs of thistles."

Professor Fossum, a member of the School in 1890-91, has spent this summer in Greece studying the remains of ancient theatres in order to supplement his previous work in the theatre at Eretria. At his own expense he has made slight supplementary excavations both in the theatre at Eretria and in that at Sicyon. In the latter he has made some interesting discoveries, which he will soon publish. As the excavation in these theatres was the work of our School, Mr. Kabbadias kindly allowed Professor Fossum to make his investigations without an inspector.

Of the members in attendance during the past year, Mr. Baden and Mr. Baur arrived late in October, and Mr. Bates not until December 20. Mr. Baur and Mr. De Cou are still present (August 13). The others sailed from Greece in July, except Dr. Carroll, who left on March 4 to spend two months in Sicily and at Rome, and Mr. Lythgoe, who left March 25 to study Egyptology at Bonn. Dr. Cooley, Mr. Dickerman, and Miss Nichols, who at present are studying and traveling in Italy, and Mr. Baden and Mr. Baur, will be in Athens next year. Since Miss Boyd, who was here in 1896-97, returns as a Fellow, we shall have a large number of second-year members.

Besides those who were regularly enrolled as members of the School several others have attended many of its exercises. Mrs. Stone and Miss Florence A. Stone of Boston have attended practically all. Professor Demarchus C. Brown of Butler University, who was in attendance during a part of the year 1892-93, was here through the month of October and took the Argive trip with us. Mr. A. Everett Peterson of South Manchester, Conn., was with us several months, and Professor Hackett of Bowdoin College for more than a month.

In the spring we were visited by the members of the Roman School, who made the tour of Peloponnesus under the guidance of Professor Richard Norton. Since I was engaged in excavations at the time, it was impossible for me to render them

special services; but fortunately Professor Norton's long residence in Greece as a member of our School made this unnecessary. They enjoyed the hospitality of the School and made use of its library.

I had the pleasure of visiting Eleusis, Marathon, the whole Argive region, and Olympia with Walter W. Law, Esq., of New York, a hearty and genial friend of the School. Professor Emens of Syracuse University, a member of your Committee, was also with us in the intervals between Dr. Dörpfeld's tours.

I enjoyed particularly the presence during the month of October of Professor Tarbell of the University of Chicago, a former Director of the School and a member of your Committee, on his way to Egypt.

I have been ably assisted this year by my colleague, Professor Emerson, whose companionship has been most agreeable. It is a satisfaction to know that he is to continue his service as Professor of the School another year. Dr. Hoppin, having been appointed Lecturer on Vases, began a course which was stimulating and highly appreciated by the members of the School. But after three exercises, one at the School and two in the Museum, he was called to England by the illness of his sister, and regret at his unfinished course found frequent expression. When he at last returned to Greece in the spring, the lecture season was over. He will be greatly missed as he now ends his five years of connection with the School. He can look back with peculiar satisfaction on his work on the vases from the Argive Heraeum.

The usual courtesies of the other Schools have been extended to us this year. Dr. Dörpfeld, as ever, has been helpful and stimulating. Our students have as a matter of course attended his *giri* in Athens; and Mr. Baden, Dr. Bates, and Mr. Baur shared his journeys through Peloponnesus and among the Islands, as well as a special trip to Troy. Dr. Hoppin and Mr. Chase also took part in the latter excursion. Miss Nichols and Dr. Cooley enjoyed a part of the Peloponnesus tour. The

public meetings of the German School have given us much instruction and suggestion.

Mr. Hogarth, the new Director of the British School, gave us two suggestive addresses, one at a formal meeting and another at a meeting of the British students to which we were informally invited. The same pleasant and cordial relations continue between the British and American Schools as under former directors.

Dr. Reichel and Dr. Wilhelm, the Athenian Secretaries of the newly founded Austrian Institute, have helped many of us in Museum exercises and in private talks. This new star in the constellation of archaeological schools shines with no uncertain light.

We have regretted keenly the illness of M. Homolle, the Director of the French School, which prevented his return to Greece until April, and kept the French School practically closed for the year, by which an important factor in our life was removed. The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of that School, which took place this spring after postponement from the autumn of 1897 on account of the war between Greece and Turkey, allowed the representatives of its associates of other nations an opportunity to express their respect and admiration for this noble institution and its contributions to archaeological knowledge.

The Hon. W. W. Rockhill, our new Minister to Greece, has been a faithful friend to the School, and has shown interest in all our work.

My complete financial report will be rendered to the Treasurer at the end of the financial year. The ordinary expense account of the School will be larger than in any recent year on account of the fall in gold from forty-four or forty-five drachmas to the English sovereign in 1897 to thirty-five or thirty-six in 1898, without any corresponding reduction in the prices of labor or commodities. It is rather surprising to see a nation come out of a disastrous war with all lost save its finances, which are in a blooming condition compared with previous years.

The following is a list of the gifts to the library during the year 1897-98 :

From the University of Upsala :

Seven dissertations on philological subjects.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia.

From the British School at Athens :

The Annual of the British School at Athens, 1895-96.

From the German Archaeological Institute :

Opramoas : Inschriften vom Heroön zu Rhodiapolis. By R. Heberdey.

From the Greek Archaeological Society :

Πρακτικά for 1892-94.

From the School of Dimitisana, through Mr. B. Leonardos :

Ἡ Δημητσάνα. By T. Kandeloros.

From The Hon. W. W. Rockhill :

Several Reports of the Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of Ethnology, and Commissioner of Education ; and books on the late war between Greece and Turkey.

From Professor B. I. Wheeler :

The Five Post-Kleisthenian Tribes. By F. O. Bates.

From Mr. A. M. Lythgoe :

Führer durch die Antiken in Florenz. By W. Amelung.

From Miss Daphne Kalopothakes :

Catalogue des Vases de Terre Cuite.

From the authors :

Barrows, S. J., *The Isles and Shrines of Greece.*

Bethe, E., *Das Griechische Theater von Dorpfeld und Reisch.*

Bikelas, D., Translations into Greek of five plays of Shakespeare.

Dawes, Elizabeth A. S., *The Pronunciation of the Greek Aspirates.*

Emery, Annie E., *The Historical Present in Early Latin.*

Gennadius, J., *Archaeological Excavations in Greece.*

Hamdy Bei, *Musée Impérial Ottoman, Monuments Funéraire.*

Hogarth, D. G., *Devia Cypria and Philip and Alexander of Macedon.*

Mahaffy, J. P., *On the Flinders Petrie Papyri.* 2 vols.

Mistriotis, Ἑλληνική Γραμματολογία.

Skias, A., Ἀρχαῖοι Τάφοι ἐν Θερμοπύλαις.

Stählin, F., *Geschichte der Kleinasiatischen Galater.*

Stone, W. F., Jr., *Questions on the Philosophy of Art.*

Svoronos, J. N., *Report of Transactions of the National Numismatic Museum for 1894-95.*

Ware, W. R., *The Study of Architectural Drawing in the School of Architecture* (Columbia University).

Warren, Winifred, *Conjunctional Temporal Clauses in Thucydides.*

Whittaker, J. T., *Exiled for Lèse Majesté.*

Wilhelm, A., *Bericht über Epigraphische Studien in Griechenland.*

Ziebarth, E., *Neue Hypothekeninschriften.*

Besides these gifts we have received \$100 from Dr. J. C. Hoppin, a part of which will go to the payment for Serradifalco's *Antichità della Sicilia*, which has been already ordered.

The principal additions to the library by purchase are as follows :

The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia.

Dittenberger, *Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis*, III, 1.

Mommsen, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, III, 1.

Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, III, B.

Schreiber, *Die antiken Bildwerke der Villa Ludovisi zu Rom.*

Benndorf und Schöne, *Die antiken Bildwerke des Lateranischen Museums.*

Matz und Von Duhn, *Antike Bildwerke in Rom.*

Dütschke, *Bildwerke in Ober-Italien.*

Frazer, *Pausanias' Description of Greece.*

Phillipson, *Thessalien und Epirus.*

Tsountas and Manatt, *The Mycenaean Age.*

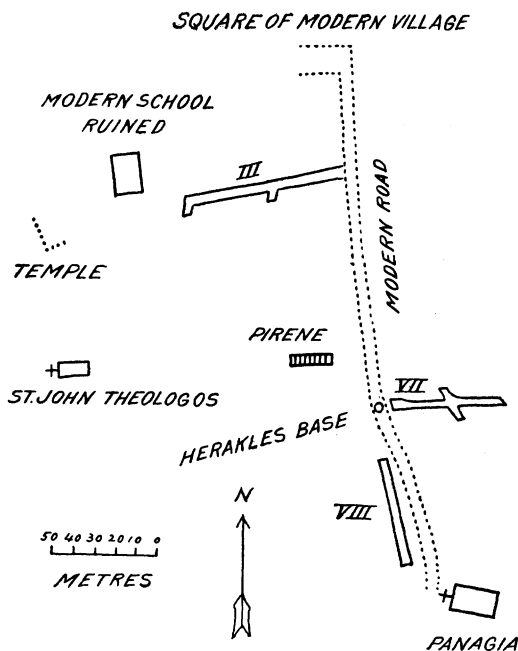
Furtwängler, *Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium zu Berlin.*

Benndorf, *Die Metopen von Selinunt.*

Klein, *Praxiteles.*

The excavations at Corinth were resumed on March 23 of this year, and pushed to a successful termination in the uncovering of Pirene, the famous fountain which was the centre of the life of the ancient city. This work closed on June 13. Professor Emerson assisted about half of the time, and has undertaken the publication of the inscriptions. Mr. Brown and Mr. Dickerman were present from the beginning to the end. Dr. Cooley was present the greater part of the time, photographing and making the plans. He also spent three weeks of very hot weather in Corinth, after the departure of the others, in the effort to complete his plan of the excavation terrain, but was compelled to stop short of absolute completion by a fever

which made it imprudent for him to return thither. Mr. Chase was with us one week. All the other members of the School visited us. I was most heartily and efficiently supported in the arduous undertaking; but I think it only just to express especial acknowledgment of Mr. Brown's services. Even the master-mason and master-plumber were prevented by his judgment from making blunders.



EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH IN 1898: SKETCH PLAN.

We worked with a force of about a hundred and twenty men, sometimes with more, but at the end with fewer. We had a track and twelve cars, borrowed from the French School through the great courtesy of M. Homolle, for carrying the earth to a distance. We began in the valley east of the temple on the south side of Trench III of 1896 (see sketch plan), and moved up the valley, clearing at the same time the side-hill up to the very edge of the temple. By digging in the road along

the southern side of the temple, we found two fallen columns practically intact, but battered. The ground on which the temple stands will be expropriated and placed at our disposal before another season for excavations begins. This excavation will be an easy matter, as the earth is there nowhere over five feet deep. But in the valley, where we did most of our work this year, we dealt with from fifteen to twenty feet of earth.

I need not here give the details of our results. I have already sent a summary of them to the *Journal of the Institute*¹; and for a more detailed account I must wait for the completion of Dr. Cooley's plan. Pirene is our main result—the ample justification of all our labor and expense. An account of this I must reserve for a separate article. Several papers will soon be prepared on various subjects connected with our work, by various members of the School. The yield of sculpture is somewhat disappointing. Five statues have been found, which are good, but unfortunately headless. Possibly further excavation may complete one or more of these, as well as show the connection of the many fragments which have been already found.

While Pirene is immensely interesting as an example of an ancient well-house, which so often appears on vases, it is even more important topographically. From the description of Pausanias (II, 3, 1-3) it is now clear that the agora is only a little way up the incline toward Acro-Corinth, where our valley reaches level ground. In a trial trench dug west of Trench VIII, 1896, we found admirable Greek walls, which are probably a part of the agora. I have designated enough ground in this quarter for expropriation to allow us to secure certainty on this point. The temple which we propose to excavate, as we now see from the same description of Pausanias (II, 3, 6), is the Temple of Apollo, the first object on the left of the road from the agora to Sicyon.

Nearly \$3000 have been expended this season, exclusive of payment for the land on which we have excavated this year

¹ See above, pp. 233-236.

and also for that which has been further designated for expropriation, which, although the government is not yet ready to receive it, will amount to a maximum of another thousand dollars. I hold money enough for this payment, but for future work we have no funds. We are greatly indebted to Colonel John Hay for helping us through this year with a second gift of \$500.

This seems to be an era of the excavation of cities. The Austrians have Ephesus, the Germans have Miletus, and we are fortunate in having secured Corinth. The work at Ephesus has been going on while we have been working at Corinth; and the Germans, having shown at Priene what a Greek city was like, will undertake the greater excavation at Miletus. "The blood more stirs to rouse a lion than to start a hare." Germany is excited over its great enterprise. Ours is one equally adapted to stir the blood; for we have "roused a lion." When the king of Greece visited us, and inspected Pirene and its surroundings, he repeatedly said, "You must finish all this." He seemed to have misgivings. I should be sorry to think that our friends in America would allow us to stop here. Will they be less generous than the German Kaiser?

The following is a summary of receipts and disbursements for excavations this year:

	Drachmas
Held at the close of the excavations of May, 1897, a balance in francs which shrunk, by the fall in gold, from 3,695.10 to	3,037.80
Colonel John Hay Fund (2,535 francs + interest) 2,636.40 francs	3,822.30
Arch. Inst. of America (5,490 francs + interest) 5,527.50 francs	7,933.40
Received in 1898:	
From Benjamin T. Frothingham, 130 francs	184.60
" Arch. Inst. of America, 5,538.50 francs	8,168.55
" S. O. Dickerman	100.00
" A. S. Cooley	75.00
" Balance in an account with Professor Martin	2.45
" Photographs for personal use	9.00
	23,333.10
Deduct the expenses of excavation, including the transportation of track from Delphi to Corinth (1,225.20) and the purchase of land (475.00)	22,287.40
Balance in drachmas	1,045.70

Other funds, not converted into Greek drachmas :		Francs
Received from Benjamin T. Frothingham	500.00	
“ “ W. W. Law (through the Arch. Inst.)	1,303.15	1,803.15
From which deduct payment for rent of track and cars		<u>213.10</u>
Balance in French francs		1,590.05
Received from Colonel John Hay		<u>£100</u>
Balance in English pounds		£100

Thus I hold £100, 1,590.05 francs, and 1,045.70 drachmas, amounting in all to about \$950, which will just about pay for the expropriation of land already made and for that about to be made by the government.

In closing my first term of five years as Director of the School, I thank the Committee for the opportunity which it has given me for observation and study; and more particularly, for the confidence and approval shown by my reëlection to a second term of service. Appreciating the important trust, I shall try to discharge it with fidelity.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

ATHENS, August 13, 1898.